

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



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CHARLESTON MSA
Manufacturing
Hours and Earnings

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS GAIN IN OCTOBER

SCHOOL-RELATED JOB ADDITIONS CAUSE EMPLOYMENT INCREASE

Seasonal advances in the public sector in October resulted in an over-the-month rise of 3,700 in nonfarm employment in South Carolina, bringing the total to 1,362,600. When compared to a year ago, nonagricultural jobs grew 41,300.

EDUCATIONAL UPTURNS PRODUCE GOVERNMENT ADVANCES

Affected by expansion of school payrolls in local and state government, public sector employment grew a sizable 7,200 above the September figure. Most of the over-the-month upswing was centered in local government where 4,700 employees were added to the school payrolls for the 1986-1987 year. However, state government also reported a substantial job hike of 2,500. Federal government employment in South Carolina edged up 100 during the month.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DROPS DURING THE MONTH

Private sector employment decreased 3,600 to 1,100,000 during October. The industry reporting the largest decline was wholesale and retail trade with a 2,100 net loss. Retail trade lost 2,200 workers, while wholesale trade gained 100. The slowdown of the tourist season was responsible for the loss in trade jobs. Manufacturing employment, down 900 to 363,000, fell for the second month in a row. Plant layoffs and closings in the durable-good sector were totally responsible for the downturn. The job count in nondurable goods was unchanged from September. Within nondurables, employment shifts ranged from a gain of 400 jobs in apparel and other textile products to a loss of 300 employees in textile mill products. Services, one of the industries with direct ties to the tourist season, experienced a decline of 400 workers in October as hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services continued seasonal staff reductions. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported losses of 200 each. The only major industry in the private sector to have overall positive movement was transportation and public utilities with a workforce increase of 200.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina climbed 3,600 in October to a level of 626,300. A 5,000 gain in government was totally responsible for the positive October development.

In the government sector, the monthly boost was generated by sharp expansions in education in both local and state government as many school workers were counted as employed for the first time during the current school year. Federal government remained unchanged from one month earlier.

Female employment in the private sector, at 478,200, was down 1,400 from September. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the main tourist period caused a drop of 1,300 women workers in wholesale and retail trade. In construction, employment of women dropped 100 during the month. Also showing a slight downturn was transportation and public utilities as 100 females were removed from their payrolls. Developments in manufacturing were more positive as employment grew 100. An increase of 400 jobs in nondurable goods more than offset a decline of 300 positions in durables. Within nondurables, expansions in the number of female workers occurred in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Finally; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services remained constant during the month.

The number of women employed in South Carolina rose 19,600 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. Wholesale and retail trade was responsible for the largest yearly expansion (+8,300), followed by services (+7,400).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate held steady at 5.4% in October. Seasonal losses in trade, services, construction, and agriculture combined to offset the traditional rise in government resulting from restaffing of schools for the fall semester. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in October.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
October, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,650,400	1,662,800	1,590,400	1,644,800	1,656,600	1,584,800
Total Employment	1,560,500	1,572,300	1,489,200	1,550,400	1,557,900	1,479,100
Total Unemployment	89,900	90,500	101,200	94,400	98,700	105,700
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.0	6.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	226,940	227,550	210,860	230,150	229,260	215,830
Total Employment	216,950	218,100	202,050	222,320	221,030	208,080
Total Unemployment	9,990	9,450	8,810	7,830	8,230	7,750
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.6

Greenville-Spartanburg MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	325,580	327,300	313,270
Total Employment	311,040	313,010	295,450
Total Unemployment	14,540	14,290	17,820
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.4	5.7

United States (Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,699	118,244	116,345	118,482	118,220	116,114
Total Employment	110,857	110,229	108,428	110,240	109,891	107,813
Total Unemployment	7,842	8,015	7,917	8,242	8,329	8,301
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by the government sector, total nonfarm employment increased 800 workers in the Charleston metropolitan area in October. Government sector employment was up 500 over September's figure of 50,500. The addition of work study students and bus drivers helped local government's total rise 400. State government had a slight 100 increase, while federal government remained steady at 19,500. In the private sector, positive movement could be seen in both services (+200) and manufacturing (+100). Within manufacturing, a 200 worker increase in nondurable goods more than offset a 100 job decline in durable goods. Construction; transportation and public utilities; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported no change in employment for the month of October.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The workforce in the Columbia metropolitan area expanded by 1,800 to reach 216,900 in October. Healthy gains were found throughout both the private and public sectors. Private sector employment was up 1,400 workers, due mainly to a 700 employee increase in services. The trade division saw a 500 worker upturn, as wholesale trade added 200 jobs and retail gained 300 positions. Also on the upswing was manufacturing, where the full 200 gain was centered in durable goods. Construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged in October. In the public sector, work study students and bus drivers helped push local government's total up 600 to 20,000. State government gained 100, while federal government lost 300 employees.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area rose 900 to reach 293,900 in October. The largest contributor to this increase was government where 1,200 jobs were filled during the month. This advance was the result of continued restaffing of state and local schools for the fall semester. The only other major divisions to record over-the-month gains were services (+400), and wholesale and retail trade (+100). On the downside, manufacturing jobs dropped 400 in October as both durable and nondurable goods declined 200 positions each. Construction, hindered by wet weather and fewer starts, decreased 300 during the month. Also reporting an employment downturn were transportation and public utilities, where 100 jobs were lost over the month. The count of workers in finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged from last month.



UNITED STATES ECONOMY

An increase in total employment of 350,000 combined with a slight decline in unemployment kept the nation's unemployment rate at 7.0% during October. . . Almost all of the October job growth was in the service-producing sector, with particularly strong advances in services and retail trade. Although these two industry divisions comprise only about 40.0% of payroll jobs, they have accounted for 70.0% of the 2.3 million over-the-year job expansion. Elsewhere, modest employment increases were registered in local government; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The job total in transportation and public utilities was essentially unchanged. Little or no job growth occurred in each of the industries in the good-producing sector. Employment in manufacturing was stable, after decreasing by 190,000 in the first nine months of the year. Mining and its oil and gas extraction component, which both declined for 17 consecutive months, held steady in October. The job count in construction was unchanged for the second straight month.

Retail sales were down for the first time in seven months. . . Retail sales plummeted 5.0% last month, following a 5.3% upturn in September. Excluding auto purchases, which fell 18.8% in October, total retail sales rose 0.2%. Other weak areas included furniture and home furnishings (-1.8%) and gasoline stations (-1.3%). Sectors showing strength during the month included clothing stores (+1.5%) and department stores (+0.8%). Overall sales of durable goods decreased 12.1%, while nondurable-good sales rose 0.3%.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities remained constant from September to October. . . Manufacturing output was unchanged for the second month in a row. Within manufacturing, durable-good production dropped 0.2%, while nondurables gained 0.2%. Mining production decreased 0.3% last month following a 1.0% downturn in September. Energy prices were also on the downside. The fall in energy prices was largely due to reductions in gasoline prices and fuel oil costs.

Housing starts, at 1,648,000 units, were down 7.6% from one year earlier. . . This was the lowest level since February, 1985. The slower pace in recent months can be blamed on reduced apartment construction, which has been depressed by overbuilding, and the new tax law's elimination of many tax shelter incentives. Single-family home construction held fairly steady last month, increasing only 0.5%. Lower mortgage rates should continue to sustain builders' interest in single-family homes next year. Starts of multi-family dwellings dropped 1.8% after decreasing 9.4% in September. October housing starts were down the most in the Northeast, where a 12.0% decline brought them to their lowest level since November, 1985. Housing permits, often seen as an indicator of future building activity, fell 2.9% in October to the lowest level in two years.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Consumer spending plunged a record 2.0% in October, while personal income rose 0.4% . . . The sharp decline in spending reflected a reduction of expenses by consumers. Although spending on durable goods fell last month, outlays for nondurables increased during September. Spending for services was up for the second month in a row. The rise in personal income last month followed a 0.3% upturn in September. Both gains were distorted by two unusual factors: declining subsidy payments paid to farmers, and bonuses received by auto workers. Excluding these factors, income increased 0.3% in October. Wages and salaries added a robust 0.7% last month, as manufacturing payrolls surged 1.4%. Most of the manufacturing addition was due to bonus payments.

Americans worked shorter weeks during October. . . Weekly hours for salary and production workers on nonagricultural payrolls averaged 34.6 last month, down 0.1 hour. In manufacturing, the average workweek declined 0.2 hour, and overtime hours were down 0.1. Average hourly earnings increased \$0.02 to \$8.83, and average weekly earnings gained \$1.07 to \$306.40.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>NAME OF FIRM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>
Professional Medical Products, Inc.	Greenwood	150	The new firm will manufacture tobacco cloth, a type of gauze. Operations are expected to begin in six months.
Sheller-Globe Corp.	Winnsboro	Unknown	Sheller-Globe Corp. will supply Mack Truck with truck cabs.
American House Spinning, Inc.	Abbeville	250	The start-up of this new yarn-making factory is scheduled for late December or early January.
RJM Corporation	Allendale	225	This New York-based textile company will bring its cutting and sewing operation to Allendale County.
Wal-Mart	Laurens	600-700	This new distribution center will serve about 150 Wal-Mart stores.

HOURLY EARNINGS EDGE UPWARD IN OCTOBER

The state's average hourly payroll for manufacturing production workers increased \$0.01 to \$7.96 during October. A \$0.02 gain in the soft-good sector was totally responsible for the overall rise in manufacturing hourly wages. Within nondurables, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products displayed similar advances of \$0.02 each, along with a \$0.01 rise in paper and allied products. Longer scheduled workweeks and more premium pay were the contributing factors for the overall climb. The durable-good industry posted no change over the month. However, durables average hourly earnings rose \$0.22 over the last year's figure of \$7.93.

South Carolina's average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose \$0.23 to \$327.95 during October. The nondurable-good sector showed an increase of \$1.60, while the durable-good sector remained the same from one month earlier.

Throughout the nation, manufacturing average hourly earnings were unchanged from September's level of \$9.73.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
October, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 7.96	\$ 7.95	\$ 7.62	\$ 9.29	\$ 9.29	\$ 9.39
Average Weekly Earnings	\$327.95	\$327.54	\$311.66	\$389.25	\$392.04	\$423.49
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 99.23	\$ 99.19	\$ 95.75	\$117.78	\$118.73	\$130.10

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.84	\$ 7.61	\$ 7.84	\$ 7.81	\$ 7.42
Average Weekly Earnings	\$313.56	\$317.52	\$308.97	\$326.14	\$324.90	\$308.67
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 94.87	\$ 96.16	\$ 94.92	\$ 98.68	\$ 98.39	\$ 94.83

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.56
Average Weekly Earnings	\$396.01	\$398.93	\$390.05
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$119.82	\$120.81	\$119.83

OVERTIME HOURS DOWN IN OCTOBER

Premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers fell 0.2 hour to 3.8 hours in October. Durable goods, which caused the decline, dropped 0.3 hour while nondurable goods remained unchanged over the month. October's level of overtime was 0.4 hour less than the previous year.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 1986

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Previous Month</u>	<u>Year- Ago</u>
Manufacturing	3.8	4.0	4.2
Durable Goods	3.7	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.3

WEEKLY HOURS REMAIN CONSTANT

The factory workweek at 41.2 hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers posted no change during October. However, the nondurable-good sector experienced a 0.1 hour gain to 41.0. All major components of nondurables registered gains, except food and kindred products (-2.0), and textile mill products (-0.1). The most significant advances were seen in apparel and other textile products (+0.6), and paper and allied products (+0.6). The durable-good sector reported no change in weekly hours over the month. All industry divisions of this sector showed declines, except fabricated metal products (+0.5); electrical and electronic equipment (+0.2); and instruments and related products (+0.6).

At the national level, average weekly hours for factory production workers declined 0.3 of an hour to 40.7, with overtime dropping 0.2 hour.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN OCTOBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 0.5 point to 105.4 in October. The decline in the index was caused by a 1,300 downturn in production worker employment primarily in the durable-good sector. October's index was 2.2 points less than the year-ago figure of 107.6.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
October, 1986

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Previous Month</u>	<u>Year- Ago</u>
Production Worker Productivity Index	105.4	105.9	107.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.6	144.0	144.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.4	93.4	95.4
Textile Productivity Index	66.8	67.3	67.4
Apparel Productivity Index	101.5	99.1	109.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASES IN TWENTY-FOUR COUNTIES

Unemployment rates decreased in 24 of South Carolina's 46 counties in October. When compared to a year ago, October's jobless rates were lower in 34 counties. The unemployment rates for October ranged from a high of 11.8% in Marlboro County to a low of 3.2% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 44 counties. Nine of these counties showed an increase in manufacturing while 43 showed an upturn in nonmanufacturing. Eight counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 41 counties reported advances in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/			Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	16	X	\$22,000	X		Spartanburg
Construction Superin.	99	None	N/A	12	X	\$40,000	X		Newberry
Manager Depart. Store	14	None	N/A	12	X	\$13,000	X		Sumter
Electronics Technician	36	None	N/A	14	X	\$17,500	X		Union
Systems Analyst, EDP	99	Project Director	99	16	X	\$35,000	X		Liberty
Production Planner	99	None	N/A	16	X	\$28,000		X	Rock Hill
Sales Representative, Bldg., Equip. & Supp.	96	Market Research Ana.	60	12	X	\$40,000	X		Greenville
Janitor	23	Cashier	15	12	X	\$ 8,944		X	Kingstree
Computer Programmer	15	None	N/A	15	X	\$15,000	X		Lancaster
Clerk, General	48	Secretary	24	14	X	\$12,000	X		Greenwood
Quality Control Super.	46	Sales Manager	12	17	X	\$35,000	X		Florence
Tool Designer	99	Tool Maker	99	16	X	\$25,000	X		Liberty
Lab Tester	27	None	N/A	15	X	\$10,400		X	Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 105,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1362.6	1358.9	1321.3	+ 3.7	+ 41.3
Total Private	1100.0	1103.6	1066.0	- 3.6	+ 34.0
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	89.6	89.8	86.3	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.9	13.0	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.7	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	43.4	43.6	41.3	- 0.2	+ 2.1
Electrical Work	9.2	9.3	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.0	362.9	363.9	- 0.9	- 1.9
Durable Goods	120.2	121.1	122.0	- 0.9	- 1.8
Nondurable Goods	241.8	241.8	241.9	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.6	57.4	56.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	17.2	17.1	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Communication	12.4	12.5	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.6	16.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric Services	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	300.5	302.6	284.4	- 2.1	+ 16.1
Wholesale Trade	57.7	57.6	56.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.5	31.4	30.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.4	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.2	26.2	26.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.9	3.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Retail Trade	242.8	245.0	227.7	- 2.2	+ 15.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	27.7	27.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Department Stores	18.9	18.8	18.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	40.6	40.7	39.4	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	38.0	38.1	37.1	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.6	59.8	57.6	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Banking	14.9	15.0	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.9	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.3	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	12.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	228.9	229.3	215.5	- 0.4	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.3	21.7	19.6	- 1.4	+ 0.7
Health Services	45.2	45.2	43.7	0.0	+ 1.5
Hospitals	15.4	15.4	15.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	24.6	23.5	23.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.6	13.9	13.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Total Government	262.6	255.3	255.3	+ 7.3	+ 7.3
Total Federal Government	38.6	38.5	38.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	85.3	82.8	79.0	+ 2.5	+ 6.3
State Education	37.7	35.1	34.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.1
Other State Government	47.6	47.7	44.4	- 0.1	+ 3.2
Total Local Government	138.7	134.0	138.2	+ 4.7	+ 0.5
Local Education	83.1	78.1	84.3	+ 5.0	- 1.2
Other Local Government	55.6	55.9	53.9	- 0.3	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Manufacturing	362.0	362.9	363.9	- 0.9	- 1.9
Durable Goods	120.2	121.1	122.0	- 0.9	- 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.6	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.2	4.1	- 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.4	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.7	0.0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.4	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.6	28.8	29.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.8	- 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	5.9	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	21.4	21.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.2	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.1	3.0	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	7.9	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.1	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.9	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	241.8	241.8	241.9	0.0	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	16.1	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.1	102.4	102.7	- 0.3	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.1	28.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.2	29.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	8.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	15.0	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.5	7.4	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.0	44.9	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.6	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	5.9	6.1	6.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.4	15.2	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.7	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.2	6.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.1	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	15.7	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.1	10.1	9.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.6	32.5	0.0	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.6	15.6	0.0	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.3	20.4	19.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classi- fied	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.3	8.8	0.0	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1354.0	1349.6	1312.8	+ 4.4	+ 41.2
Total Private	1096.6	1091.5	1062.6	+ 5.1	+ 34.0
Construction	89.4	89.0	86.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
Manufacturing	360.1	360.0	362.0	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Durable Goods	119.6	120.1	121.4	- 0.5	- 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.3	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.8	10.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.3	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.5	28.7	29.1	- 0.2	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	5.9	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.1	21.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	240.5	239.9	240.6	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.9	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	101.7	101.5	102.3	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.7	26.9	27.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.7	28.9	29.4	- 0.2	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	14.9	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	43.6	44.6	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.5	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.3	15.2	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.7	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.1	10.0	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.5	32.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.6	15.7	+ 0.1	- 1.0

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.6	57.4	56.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	16.8	16.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Communication	12.4	12.6	12.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	300.1	297.6	284.0	+ 2.5	+ 16.1
Wholesale Trade	57.0	56.9	56.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Retail Trade	243.1	240.7	228.0	+ 2.4	+ 15.1
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	28.0	27.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Food Stores	40.3	39.9	39.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.7	59.3	57.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.4	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	227.9	226.4	214.5	+ 1.5	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.6	20.3	19.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Educational Services	23.2	23.7	21.7	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Total Government	257.4	258.1	250.2	- 0.7	+ 7.2
Total Federal Government	39.1	39.0	38.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government	83.2	83.0	77.1	+ 0.2	+ 6.1
Total Local Government	135.1	136.1	134.6	- 1.0	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	293.9	293.0	288.7	216.9	215.1	208.6
Construction	20.4	20.7	20.2	13.7	13.7	12.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.3	10.4	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.9	96.3	96.7	27.8	27.6	28.0
Durable Goods	29.1	29.3	29.5	13.6	13.4	13.5
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.9	11.1	11.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Non durable Goods	66.8	67.0	67.2	14.2	14.2	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.1	31.1	1.8	1.8	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.3	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.7	9.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.7	6.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.6	10.2	9.4	9.4	9.5
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.7	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.7	67.6	65.1	47.5	47.0	45.3
Wholesale Trade	15.5	15.6	15.6	12.9	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade	52.2	52.0	49.5	34.6	34.3	32.9
General Merchandise Stores	7.4	7.3	6.7	4.7	4.7	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	11.0	11.1	18.3	18.3	17.1
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	49.1	48.7	46.9	39.9	39.2	38.4
Business Services	-	-	-	10.1	10.0	9.7
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.5
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.7	3.6	3.4
Total Government	38.9	37.7	38.2	60.0	59.6	57.3
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	7.9	8.2	8.0
Total State Government	11.8	11.5	11.2	32.1	32.0	30.8
Total Local Government	25.1	24.2	25.1	20.0	19.4	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND
FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	182.1	181.3	174.7	43.4	43.4	43.1
Construction	13.8	13.8	13.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	19.8	12.4	12.4	12.2
Durable Goods	11.6	11.7	11.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.5	8.7	10.1	10.1	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.8	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.3	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.7	42.7	41.9	8.0	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.2	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.6	34.5	33.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.3	8.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.6	36.4	33.2	8.7	8.8	8.7
Total Government	51.0	50.5	49.1	5.6	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.5	19.5	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.8	12.7	13.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.7	18.3	17.0	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.1	48.4	47.2	47.0	46.8
Construction	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	19.9	13.6	13.5	13.2
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.6	14.7	9.2	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	5.8	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total Government	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.5	8.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	626.3	622.7	606.7	+ 3.6	+ 19.6
Total Private	478.2	479.6	461.9	- 1.4	+ 16.3
Construction	7.2	7.3	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	147.3	147.2	147.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Durable Goods	38.2	38.5	38.6	- 0.3	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	109.1	108.7	109.3	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	43.9	43.8	43.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.6	12.1	0.0	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.8	13.1	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.1	38.0	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.5	7.7	8.1	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.6	13.2	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.8	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	5.8	5.9	5.8	- 0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	144.3	145.6	136.0	- 1.3	+ 8.3
Wholesale Trade	14.1	13.9	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	130.2	131.7	122.2	- 1.5	+ 8.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.9	20.7	20.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Food Stores	18.6	18.7	18.0	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.8	36.8	35.6	0.0	+ 1.2
Banking	11.2	11.3	11.2	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	129.5	129.5	122.1	0.0	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.6	14.6	13.1	- 1.0	+ 0.5
Health Services	37.4	37.3	36.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	15.1	14.4	14.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.1
Total Government	148.1	143.1	144.8	+ 5.0	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	11.8	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	46.2	44.9	42.8	+ 1.3	+ 3.4
State Education	18.1	16.8	16.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.5
Other State Government	28.1	28.1	26.2	0.0	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	90.1	86.4	90.2	+ 3.7	- 0.1
Local Education	62.3	58.5	63.2	+ 3.8	- 0.9
Other Local Government	27.8	27.9	27.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
MANUFACTURING	281.7	283.0	283.9	327.95	327.54	311.66	41.2	41.2	40.9	7.96	7.95	7.62
DURABLE GOODS	92.5	93.4	94.1	340.67	340.67	325.13	41.8	41.8	41.0	8.15	8.15	7.93
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.7	12.6	306.29	309.12	294.07	41.9	42.0	40.9	7.31	7.36	7.19
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.7	4.2	279.76	282.08	294.68	40.9	41.0	42.4	6.84	6.88	6.95
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.4	8.4	384.77	387.90	379.71	42.8	43.1	43.1	8.99	9.00	8.81
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.3	12.2	333.72	330.48	323.01	41.2	40.7	41.2	8.10	8.12	7.84
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.4	20.5	20.7	358.70	365.51	349.44	42.4	42.7	41.6	8.46	8.56	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.8	4.1	360.30	352.13	312.53	44.1	43.1	40.0	8.17	8.17	7.66
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.4	16.3	295.40	293.13	292.78	40.3	40.1	39.3	7.33	7.31	7.45
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.4	4.6	325.22	317.60	296.06	40.5	39.9	38.7	8.03	7.96	7.65
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.2	189.6	189.8	322.67	321.07	304.70	41.0	40.9	40.9	7.87	7.85	7.45
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.5	10.3	276.31	292.32	267.39	39.7	41.7	41.2	6.96	7.01	6.49
Textile Mill Products	89.5	89.9	90.3	301.90	302.63	292.93	41.3	41.4	41.2	7.31	7.31	7.11
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.6	25.5	304.10	302.95	292.40	41.6	41.5	41.3	7.31	7.30	7.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.1	26.3	26.7	311.04	308.66	294.74	40.5	40.4	40.1	7.68	7.64	7.35
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	7.4	266.00	276.08	271.49	40.0	40.9	40.4	6.65	6.75	6.72
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.2	12.1	321.14	319.62	312.70	42.2	42.0	42.2	7.61	7.61	7.41
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.8	3.0	275.56	301.50	311.58	37.8	40.2	42.8	7.29	7.50	7.28
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.2	285.14	289.07	264.73	43.8	44.2	41.3	6.51	6.54	6.38
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	36.7	37.4	202.99	199.06	194.30	38.3	37.7	38.4	5.30	5.28	5.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.7	7.8	8.3	195.33	193.16	185.27	38.3	37.8	38.2	5.10	5.11	4.85
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	11.8	12.4	177.26	171.72	172.14	36.7	36.0	37.1	4.83	4.77	4.64
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	10.8	538.50	530.84	525.48	44.8	44.2	45.3	12.02	12.01	11.60
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.7	5.5	307.55	305.03	297.18	36.7	36.4	38.1	8.38	8.38	7.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.3	19.3	19.9	498.42	494.06	475.59	42.6	42.3	42.2	11.70	11.68	11.27

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
October, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA												
INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ATT Manufacturing	14.7	14.9	14.2	389.25	392.04	423.49	42.6	42.7	45.1	9.15	9.17	9.39
Durable Goods	8.8	9.0	8.3	373.09	373.18	419.05	43.3	44.0	46.1	8.69	8.77	9.09
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.9	413.83	419.98	430.12	41.5	40.9	43.8	9.83	9.79	9.82
COLUMBIA MSA												
INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ATT Manufacturing	20.0	19.8	19.9	314.16	309.42	308.97	40.8	40.5	40.6	7.70	7.64	7.61
Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	9.3	293.86	289.88	296.68	41.1	40.6	40.2	7.15	7.14	7.38
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	260.84	272.83	352.76	38.7	40.3	46.6	6.74	6.77	7.57
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	335.77	332.92	298.12	41.3	41.0	36.4	8.13	8.12	8.19
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.7	10.6	331.70	325.22	320.21	40.5	40.3	41.0	8.19	8.07	7.81
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	271.15	291.41	284.82	39.7	40.7	41.1	6.83	7.16	6.93
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	177.14	186.14	176.15	36.3	38.3	37.4	4.88	4.86	4.71
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA												
INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ATT Manufacturing	72.1	72.4	72.7	315.59	308.25	308.67	41.2	40.4	41.6	7.66	7.63	7.42
Durable Goods	21.1	21.3	21.2	323.95	320.38	323.49	40.8	40.3	41.0	7.94	7.95	7.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.7	7.8	346.01	338.48	343.20	40.9	40.2	41.5	8.46	8.42	8.27
Nondurable Goods	51.0	51.1	51.5	311.40	304.21	301.80	41.3	40.4	41.8	7.54	7.53	7.22
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.1	27.2	297.97	294.07	295.94	41.5	40.9	41.8	7.18	7.19	7.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	8.8	289.92	289.92	281.69	40.1	40.1	39.4	7.23	7.23	7.06
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.3	9.3	309.64	308.70	299.82	42.3	42.0	41.7	7.32	7.35	7.19
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	278.00	288.32	339.37	43.1	42.4	48.9	6.45	6.80	6.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.5	2.5	284.54	263.35	301.71	41.0	38.9	44.5	6.94	6.77	6.78
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.7	7.9	195.72	189.42	191.56	39.7	38.5	42.1	4.93	4.92	4.55
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.5	1.6	154.16	142.66	160.58	37.6	35.4	37.0	4.10	4.03	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	411.28	397.31	387.49	42.4	41.3	41.8	9.70	9.62	9.27

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
October, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,520	6,400	6,420	3,330	3,370	3,610	3,190	3,030	2,810
AIKEN-----	42,000	42,000	42,400	17,700	17,700	18,300	24,300	24,300	24,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,900	2,830	2,970	1,100	1,110	1,300	1,800	1,720	1,670
ANDERSON-----	48,200	48,100	48,400	19,400	19,400	19,900	28,832	28,713	28,500
BAMBERG-----	4,410	4,320	4,300	1,330	1,350	1,440	3,080	2,970	2,860
BARNWELL-----	8,360	8,160	7,950	3,490	3,490	3,430	4,870	4,670	4,520
BEAUFORT-----	35,780	34,990	31,330	1,350	1,370	1,390	34,430	33,620	29,940
BERKELEY-----	22,400	22,300	21,200	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,500	16,400	15,500
CALHOUN-----	3,740	3,650	3,570	2,080	2,080	2,100	1,660	1,570	1,470
CHARLESTON----	143,400	142,800	137,800	9,900	9,900	9,700	133,500	132,900	128,100
CHEROKEE-----	17,260	16,720	16,380	8,820	8,720	8,700	8,440	8,000	7,680
CHESTER-----	11,440	11,200	11,080	5,510	5,570	5,670	5,930	5,630	5,410
CHESTERFIELD--	13,570	13,230	12,600	7,390	7,410	7,030	6,180	5,820	5,570
CLARENDON-----	6,690	6,530	6,440	1,540	1,560	1,580	5,150	4,970	4,860
COLLETON-----	9,810	9,650	9,450	2,550	2,560	2,590	7,260	7,090	6,860
DARLINGTON----	19,880	19,360	18,700	7,150	7,130	6,970	12,730	12,230	11,730
DILLON-----	9,180	8,970	8,780	3,580	3,590	3,580	5,600	5,380	5,200
DORCHESTER----	16,300	16,200	15,700	4,500	4,400	4,400	11,800	11,800	11,300
EDGEFIELD-----	4,370	4,270	4,290	1,940	1,960	1,890	2,430	2,290	2,400
FAIRFIELD-----	6,930	6,740	6,850	2,430	2,410	2,470	4,500	4,330	4,380
FLORENCE-----	47,200	47,000	46,800	13,600	13,500	13,200	33,621	33,503	33,600
GEORGETOWN----	15,820	15,470	14,670	4,640	4,680	4,330	11,180	10,790	10,340
GREENVILLE----	168,400	168,000	164,300	48,800	49,000	48,700	119,600	119,000	115,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,940	26,200	25,700	10,870	10,880	11,150	16,070	15,320	14,550
HAMPTON-----	4,890	4,800	4,060	1,750	1,770	1,090	3,140	3,030	2,970
HORRY-----	56,650	55,680	55,950	5,610	5,620	5,610	51,040	50,060	50,340
JASPER-----	3,360	3,280	3,210	210	210	210	3,150	3,070	3,000
KERSHAW-----	15,160	14,810	14,470	6,500	6,560	6,690	8,660	8,250	7,780
LANCASTER----	18,090	17,690	17,740	8,990	9,070	9,590	9,100	8,620	8,150
LAURENS-----	17,970	17,460	17,420	7,710	7,710	7,970	10,260	9,750	9,450
LEE-----	3,380	3,310	3,270	1,040	1,040	1,030	2,340	2,270	2,240
LEXINGTON-----	48,300	48,000	46,100	13,100	13,000	13,300	35,200	35,000	32,800
McCORMICK-----	2,020	1,980	1,820	780	800	800	1,240	1,180	1,020
MARION-----	12,140	11,840	11,370	5,670	5,710	5,800	6,470	6,130	5,570
MARLBORO-----	8,800	8,700	8,340	4,030	4,160	3,990	4,770	4,540	4,350
NEWBERRY-----	10,900	10,780	10,760	4,640	4,830	5,070	6,260	5,950	5,690
OCONEE-----	22,260	21,550	20,960	9,960	9,990	9,840	12,300	11,560	11,120
ORANGEBURG----	28,170	27,350	26,340	9,300	9,130	8,940	18,870	18,220	17,400
PICKENS-----	31,300	31,100	31,200	11,000	11,100	11,400	20,300	20,000	19,800
RICHLAND-----	168,600	167,100	162,400	14,700	14,600	14,600	153,900	152,500	147,800
SALUDA-----	3,270	3,180	3,120	1,190	1,180	1,220	2,080	2,000	1,900
SPARTANBURG---	94,200	93,900	93,200	36,100	36,200	36,600	58,100	57,700	56,600
SUMTER-----	30,310	29,550	29,540	8,500	8,510	9,120	21,810	21,040	20,420
UNION-----	10,460	10,200	10,090	5,720	5,720	5,860	4,740	4,480	4,230
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,290	10,040	9,810	3,850	3,860	3,860	6,440	6,180	5,950
YORK-----	43,400	43,400	43,100	12,400	12,400	12,200	30,988	31,000	30,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
October, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT.	SEPT.	OCT.	NUMBER					
	1986	1986	1985	OCT.	SEPT.	OCT.	OCT.	SEPT.	OCT.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,610	10,770	10,910	930	950	1,200	8.8	8.8	11.0
AIKEN-----	55,000	55,940	54,040	3,110	3,560	3,740	5.7	6.4	6.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,620	4,710	4,790	390	410	390	8.4	8.7	8.1
ANDERSON-----	68,060	68,670	67,720	4,060	4,110	5,300	6.0	6.0	7.8
BAMBERG-----	6,860	7,280	6,990	520	820	730	7.6	11.3	10.4
BARNWELL-----	10,140	10,320	9,740	730	820	650	7.2	7.9	6.7
BEAUFORT-----	40,240	40,660	36,020	1,390	1,300	1,290	3.5	3.2	3.6
BERKELEY-----	54,140	54,340	50,280	2,340	2,260	2,030	4.3	4.2	4.0
CALHOUN-----	5,060	5,220	5,040	340	410	440	6.7	7.9	8.7
CHARLESTON----	138,860	139,270	128,990	6,260	5,970	5,500	4.5	4.3	4.3
CHEROKEE-----	22,700	22,860	22,340	1,180	1,260	1,610	5.2	5.5	7.2
CHESTER-----	14,080	14,380	14,120	1,290	1,430	1,550	9.2	9.9	11.0
CHESTERFIELD--	20,780	21,070	20,210	1,210	1,270	1,720	5.8	6.0	8.5
CLARENDON-----	12,700	12,850	12,420	1,200	1,140	1,150	9.4	8.9	9.3
COLLETON-----	18,550	18,880	18,060	1,230	1,250	1,150	6.6	6.6	6.4
DARLINGTON----	27,750	28,320	27,470	2,030	2,240	2,850	7.3	7.9	10.4
DILLON-----	14,830	15,010	14,800	1,150	1,110	1,480	7.8	7.4	10.0
DORCHESTER----	33,930	33,940	31,600	1,380	1,210	1,280	4.1	3.6	4.1
EDGEFIELD-----	7,230	7,250	7,210	430	340	430	5.9	4.7	6.0
FAIRFIELD-----	9,640	9,780	9,680	750	830	750	7.8	8.5	7.7
FLORENCE-----	55,690	56,060	53,920	3,630	3,540	4,180	6.5	6.3	7.8
GEORGETOWN----	21,560	21,740	20,590	1,900	1,790	2,090	8.8	8.2	10.2
GREENVILLE----	164,670	166,050	158,360	6,910	7,290	8,510	4.2	4.4	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,090	28,300	28,030	2,090	2,180	2,890	7.4	7.7	10.3
HAMPTON-----	6,980	7,100	6,900	550	550	620	7.9	7.7	9.0
HORRY-----	67,640	69,540	68,650	4,390	3,780	5,260	6.5	5.4	7.7
JASPER-----	6,300	6,300	6,100	450	390	430	7.1	6.2	7.0
KERSHAW-----	18,530	18,760	18,130	1,190	1,230	1,350	6.4	6.6	7.4
LANCASTER-----	25,790	26,100	25,730	1,930	1,990	2,000	7.5	7.6	7.8
LAURENS-----	22,490	22,750	22,480	1,530	1,660	1,870	6.8	7.3	8.3
LEE-----	8,610	8,750	8,500	520	600	570	6.0	6.9	6.7
LEXINGTON-----	81,500	81,350	76,400	2,640	2,950	2,590	3.2	3.6	3.4
McCORMICK-----	2,930	2,950	2,950	290	260	480	9.9	8.8	16.3
MARION-----	15,170	15,380	14,920	1,380	1,430	1,790	9.1	9.3	12.0
MARLBORO-----	13,090	12,930	13,010	1,550	1,210	1,890	11.8	9.4	14.5
NEWBERRY-----	14,880	15,080	14,650	1,010	890	830	6.8	5.9	5.7
OCONEE-----	27,890	27,940	26,650	1,750	1,780	1,700	6.3	6.4	6.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,990	39,920	37,690	2,980	3,550	3,290	7.6	8.9	8.7
PICKENS-----	45,980	46,390	44,590	1,810	1,940	2,630	3.9	4.2	5.9
RICHLAND-----	148,660	147,910	139,430	5,190	5,280	5,160	3.5	3.6	3.7
SALUDA-----	7,700	7,760	7,510	410	380	450	5.3	4.9	6.0
SPARTANBURG---	114,930	114,860	110,320	5,820	5,060	6,680	5.1	4.4	6.1
SUMTER-----	35,770	36,150	35,060	2,640	2,680	2,320	7.4	7.4	6.6
UNION-----	14,680	14,780	14,440	1,130	1,150	1,150	7.7	7.8	8.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,750	17,000	16,540	1,260	1,290	1,530	7.5	7.6	9.3
YORK-----	69,430	69,440	66,440	3,080	2,990	3,700	4.4	4.3	5.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
ANDERSON	13,160	13,280	13,170	12,140	12,250	11,840	1,020	1,030	1,330	7.8	7.8	10.1
CHARLESTON	37,150	37,270	34,510	35,520	35,710	33,080	1,630	1,560	1,430	4.4	4.2	4.1
COLUMBIA	48,540	48,300	45,540	46,510	46,240	43,530	2,030	2,060	2,010	4.2	4.3	4.4
FLORENCE	15,340	15,440	14,840	14,390	14,520	13,750	950	920	1,090	6.2	6.0	7.3
GREENVILLE	31,990	32,270	30,840	30,380	30,580	28,860	1,610	1,690	1,980	5.0	5.2	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,080	10,150	10,050	9,350	9,390	9,040	730	760	1,010	7.2	7.5	10.0
MYRTLE BEACH	12,210	12,590	12,350	11,650	12,110	11,680	560	480	670	4.6	3.8	5.4
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,230	22,270	20,620	20,710	20,820	19,290	1,520	1,450	1,330	6.8	6.5	6.5
ROCK HILL	22,110	22,100	21,200	20,940	20,970	19,800	1,170	1,130	1,400	5.3	5.1	6.6
SPARTANBURG	23,510	23,460	22,620	22,080	22,220	20,980	1,430	1,240	1,640	6.1	5.3	7.3
SUMTER	10,850	10,980	10,630	10,030	10,140	9,910	820	840	720	7.6	7.7	6.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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